

GARDEN HOSE—FULL OF WEAR.

SAMPLES AND PRICES POST FREE.
PERIDRIAU RUBBER CO., LTD.,
 270 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.
HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.
 NEW SUBDIVISION, WITH VERY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL SITES, HAVING ELEVATIONS UP TO
 ABOVE THE HARBOUR, AND OFFERING UNPARALLELED VIEWS.
 15 MINUTES TO CHIRCHILL, N.S.W.
BERRY ESTATE, NORTH SYDNEY.
 Accessible by Rail or Tram. Water and Gas available. Estate, Roads under Municipal Control. Modern
 Building Contract to Protect Buyers.
 TO AGENCIES, OFFICE AT THE HARBOUR.

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POSTED PRIZE FOR THE ASKING.	
Plant and New Illustrated Booklet of	
QUAKER'S MILL FARM LOTS, BLACKTOWN,	
24 miles from Sydney, Railway Station on Lot 1, a	
24 miles from Sydney, Railway Station on Lot 1, a	
all south, etc. Torrens Title.	
ARTIFICIAL BRICKS, and etc. etc. and etc.	
WORTH HAVING.	
Inspection invited.	
Substantial, detached BRICK HOUSE, with	
very position, ADEQUATE ROOMS, to Adelaide	
front, and rear, ample land.	
TOURISTS TITLE.	
WILL "WASH" OUT OF THE HAND, and etc.	

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

H. MCKENZIE,
Tanner, Merchant,
Tid. 2077, Corner, and 281 Globe.

SEPARATE TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock, for the following work, to be done on the MILLIA STATION, at the
TENDERS to be addressed to
F. N. FALINER and SONS,
Tid. 2077, Corner, and 281 Globe.

THE WICHAM and HILLMAN ISLANDS (SPECIAL)
Tid. 2077, Corner, and 281 Globe.

[illegible]

GIPSA AT NEWTON.—Fried's new detached house,
D. & V. Cottages, 602 Madison Ave., New York.
JAMES AND ALEXANDER BROWN, Newark.
TO BUILDERS.—TENDER are invited for the Erection and Com-
pletion of Villa Roadway, at
M. RICHES.
THE NEW SOUTH WALES BRICK SHEDS, Ltd.
Manufacturers of every description of Bricks
and Tiles, and all kinds of Building Materials.
TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited under
the provisions of the Public Works Act, 1902, for the
erecting, Crown-st., Surrey Hill. For particulars apply
to the Engineer, Messrs. J. H. W. & Co., Architects,
17, BECKLEY'S, TENDERS wanted for Addition

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

For Shipping, Meteorological, and
Mail Notices See Page 6.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENFOLD'S WINES.

Just as PENFOLD'S methods of business are followed by competitors, so the quality and value of
PENFOLD'S WINES lead the way.

PENFOLD'S BRANDY.

The ONLY AUSTRALIAN GRAPE BRANDY manufactured by the discerning N.W. Penfold.

WALKER'S CARDHU WHISKY.

HENKES' SCHNAPPS.

BOOMERANG BRANDY.

In addition to its established reputation, it gives pleasure to all by reason of
its well-known and Attested Qualities.

Obtainable in Bottles, Half-Bottles, and Flasks.

BOOMERANG BRANDY.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1906.

THE ARBITRATION DEADLOCK.

It would be hard to imagine a more fundamental difficulty than that which has arisen in connection with Arbitration.

Procedure. The technical point involved in the recent decision of the Supreme and High Courts is one of the utmost importance and extreme nicety, and it is perhaps worth glancing sideways at the fatal facility for being misunderstood that dogs the steps of the arbitration process.

But the point is one that really goes much deeper than philosophy and procedure. The crux in the Arbitration Act is merely the legal aspect of the

the local Act has been in operation. The same story is told there as here, of incessant disputes, of the impossibility of overhauling arrears of work, of the failure to arrive at final settlements, of the elusive protection of the "minimum wage." And there, as here, the outstanding question—the pity of it all—is that we waste so much of the industrial strength we need for the great work of building up sound and stable prosperity on turmoil that is at once bitter and fruitless. The irony of it all is its utter, or almost utter, needlessness. Arbitration has brought, not peace, but a sword. Is it not nearly time to "try back" to see whether, after all, plain honesty between man and man is a salt that has lost its savour?

THE DANGER-CENTRE OF EUROPE.

The German Emperor chose a curious occasion for his latest appearance as a War Lord. The Princes of the earth and their representatives had assembled to offer him congratulations on his silver wedding, and amongst these ambassadors of peace and friendliness was probably, though our cables do not explicitly state the fact, the French Ambassador accredited to the German Empire. Nor one of all these Ambassadors, we venture to say, had a mind for a minute to think of bringing peace and friendliness to the arbitration process. What must have been their surprise when the Kaiser, in reply to the ordinary ceremonial address, declared that his first and last thought was for his fighting forces in both arms of the service, and that if war should come he would acquit himself as he did in 1870. The reference is remarkably pointed. The Emperor could well have referred to other victories of German arms. He could, if he had liked, have mentioned the series of great victories which meant the supremacy of Prussia over Austria; or, if he had not wished to hurt the feelings of Powers of his own side, he might have mentioned the heroic efforts of Frederick the Great, his favourite hero, to make of Prussia a world-conquering power. But he chose to emphasise the differences between Germany and France by his clear reference to the year of 1870, which overthrew the Second Empire, and which was when a real danger of civil war in the country would have been created for a challenge; and Napoleon III. waged war on less glorious grounds.

Happily, the world has learnt a few lessons since 1870, and one of these is that war waged under modern conditions is so murderous an institution that no sane nation will engage in it except for the purpose of self-preservation. Should Germany be invaded, we can understand that every power of the Empire would be employed in defending the country. To every German the Fatherland is a magnificent entity whose integrity may not be touched, and the moment any danger is seen to threaten its integrity every German is ready to go to arms to resist the violation. What applies to Germany applies also to other countries; the Frenchman or the Briton or the Russian is as keen as the German to keep his land free from foreign invasion. In this connection, perhaps, there will be no distinction between countries, and Frenchman or Austrian or Englishman or German will acknowledge every man equally entitled to himself in a livelihood in whatever quarter of the world. But that time is not yet. Men of different nations are still too much inclined to regard each other as enemies, and to countenance that they belong to different nations. It is the duty of men high in authority to restrain this suicidal policy; and it is especially the duty of a man so highly placed as the German Emperor, a man who can direct the movement of armies, to attack each other for no other reason than that they belong to different nations. It is the duty of men high in authority to restrain this suicidal policy; and it is especially the duty of a man so highly placed as the German Emperor, a man who can direct the movement of armies, to attack each other for no other reason than that they belong to different nations.

The whole position was summed up very lucidly, and we may add, with evident sympathy by the President of the Arbitration Court yesterday, Judge Heydon, under the cruel point perfectly. He said that the arbitration process is not a mere technicality; it is a process of bargaining, and it is a process of bargaining that must be carried out in a spirit of honesty and good faith. He said that the arbitration process is not a mere technicality; it is a process of bargaining, and it is a process of bargaining that must be carried out in a spirit of honesty and good faith. He said that the arbitration process is not a mere technicality; it is a process of bargaining, and it is a process of bargaining that must be carried out in a spirit of honesty and good faith.

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promote such a feeling of industrial unrest as to check the flow of this capital as a stimulant of enterprise, and a means of finding work and wages for the surplus labour of this State and of the Commonwealth? If the question were fairly put to those from whom the Political Labour League hopes to get its votes and support, we are confident that the answer would be against politically organised labour.

We have had two illustrations of what this means in practical application within the past few days. This morning we quoted a remark of Mr. Randolph, who produced a number of employers, some of whom were employed immediately at the time of the strike, and who believed that the prospects there would warrant the employment of thousands. There is an obstacle, however, and the menace of socialist legislation and politically-dictated industrial control, which is the "minimum wage." Mr. Randolph says, "I will not invest my money in the business while so much uncertainty surrounds it." This is an echo of something said at the annual celebration of another great local industry, the existing expression? asked Mr. Norman Selfe, after lamenting the deserted appearance of Mott's Dock. "One cause," he said, in reply to his own question, "was class prejudice, class legislation, and class interests." Mott's Dock, he went on to say, was a fine piece of property, and it was a pity that it should be left in a state of neglect. He said that he would like to see the dock restored to its former glory, and that he would like to see the dock restored to its former glory.

Ministerial Trips.—The State Premier goes on Friday to Warrack to perform the ceremony of opening the Warrack Public School. He will be accompanied by the Premier's wife and a number of his staff. He will be accompanied by the Premier's wife and a number of his staff. He will be accompanied by the Premier's wife and a number of his staff.

Model Commercial School.—The Minister for Education gave a very emphatic reply to a deputation from the Warrack Public School. He said that the school was a fine piece of property, and it was a pity that it should be left in a state of neglect. He said that he would like to see the school restored to its former glory, and that he would like to see the school restored to its former glory.

Public Service Pay.—The case tried at the Lismore Quarter Sessions last Saturday, of a country postmaster charged with embezzlement, disclosed some distressing features. The accused, a man named John Smith, was charged with having embezzled a sum of £100 from the public service. The case was tried at the Lismore Quarter Sessions last Saturday.

Depositions to Ministers.—At 10 o'clock this morning members of the New South Wales Legislative Council, the Attorney-General, and the Minister for Education, were present at the deposition of a witness in a case tried at the Lismore Quarter Sessions last Saturday.

Sea Training of the Naval Brigade.—Yesterday morning a start was made for sea training of the Naval Brigade. The Brigade, which is composed of men from the Royal Australian Navy, is being trained for service in the event of a war.

Mr. Carruthers' Fee.—When before the Lands Commission yesterday, Mr. Carruthers, who is a well-known land agent, was asked to state the fee he had received in respect of a certain piece of land. He said that he had received a fee of £100.

Labour Exhibits for the Easter Show.—The Labour Association of New South Wales has made arrangements for the exhibition of labour exhibits at the Easter Show. The exhibits will include a number of tools and implements used by the labouring classes.

Labour V. THE LABOUR CAUCUS.—There is much virtue in the distinction drawn by Mr. Held between labour and the Labour caucus. One represents the force which makes the industrial wheels of the community go round. It is essential to our wellbeing and prosperity, and for that reason, if for no other, it is to be encouraged and fostered in every possible way.

State Cabinet.—A meeting of the State Cabinet was held at the Treasury yesterday afternoon. Several departmental matters were discussed, and attention was given to a report submitted by Mr. A. G. Watson, the Minister for Education, regarding the proposed changes in the curriculum of the State schools.

and quail were fairly well in evidence. The stream of the district well stocked with trout, and the water was clear. On a clear day it is possible to see the ocean from the back of the State and of the Commonwealth? If the question were fairly put to those from whom the Political Labour League hopes to get its votes and support, we are confident that the answer would be against politically organised labour.

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Friendly Societies and the Registrar.—The Friendly Societies' Association met recently in order to consider the action of the Registrar in his refusal to appoint a date for the receipt of a deputation to lay a resolution before him, to the effect that this association views with disfavour the keeping of a sick fund and funeral fund conditions in a stipulation such as that contained in the Paddington agreement—that the borough would refund a sum equivalent to the amount of the rates—would have been made. But a receiver is in possession of the revenues of Camperdown, and such an arrangement would not bind the receiver, nor could the receiver agree to such an arrangement without the consent of the creditors for whom he is acting. In this awkward dilemma the electric lighting committee, after discussing the matter at some length yesterday, decided that further information should be obtained, and that the receiver should be asked to confer with the town clerk.

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PERSONAL.

Sir George Shenton, President of the Legislative Council, who has been President of the Legislative Council since the granting of responsible government to Western Australia, is about to leave for England. He has been President of the Legislative Council since the granting of responsible government to Western Australia, and he has been President of the Legislative Council since the granting of responsible government to Western Australia.

Mr. F. G. Sargood, who is about to leave for England, has been President of the Legislative Council since the granting of responsible government to Western Australia, and he has been President of the Legislative Council since the granting of responsible government to Western Australia.

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One of the old identities connected with the early shipping history of the State, has been the person of Mr. William Shenton, who was born in Cornwall, and came to Australia in 1825, at the age of 11. The late Mr. Shenton was born in Cornwall, and came to Australia in 1825, at the age of 11. The late Mr. Shenton was born in Cornwall, and came to Australia in 1825, at the age of 11.

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BIRTHS.

McKENNA.—At 45 Elizabeth-street, Paddington, the wife of J. S. McKenna, of a son. Both doing well.

STANDY.—On Thursday, February 15, at her residence, Gloucester-street, Bridge, the wife of James Standy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS.—On February 12, at Christ Church, Laverley, by the Rev. H. Marlow, Charles Henry, eldest son of Paul and fourth daughter of the late John Williams, to Miss Jane Williams, daughter of the late Robert Miller, Gorman, Gorman.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

MILLER.—On February 27, 1860, at Ashford, New South Wales, the Rev. H. Marlow, Minister of the Gospel, solemnized the golden wedding of the late John Williams, of Ashford, New South Wales, and his wife, Jane Williams, daughter of the late Robert Miller, Gorman, Gorman.

DEATHS.

CLARK.—On February 25, at Rialto Hospital, Dr. Miller, the dearly loved daughter of William W. D. Clark, of 121, Campbell-street, Sydney, aged 4 years and 6 months.

McINTOSH.—On February 25, at her parents' residence, 121, Campbell-street, Sydney, the dearly loved daughter of Charles and Mary McIntosh, aged 4 years and 6 months.

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